

lands and tenements on certain individuals in succession, *unlawfully*. But suppose this property was settled for a *certain time only*, or for the time being, it would be *virtually* making them *perpetual*, inasmuch as "wealth is power," and the wealth having once been obtained, the power of continuing it in the same line (by the enactment of laws) would result as a matter of course. Now, such a belief is, and will continue to be, (if persisted in,) the effects produced by the concentration of capital by means of incorporation. The individuals composing the corporations may change, but the soulless corporations will continue to exist, for the power having once been obtained, nothing short of a bloody revolution could destroy it. We will further illustrate our position. The concentration of capital in incorporated companies produces similar results (to the laws of entail) for the time being, (provided they are controllable by the legislative will) and *forever*, if the due time is established, that they are a perpetual contract, and what is to prevent the establishment of this doctrine when the legislature becomes influenced, if not completely controlled by the combined influence of these accumulating corporations?

And again, the income derived from property held by entail, is not always, nor often expended in the vicinity where the property is situated. Look for a moment at the present lamentable condition of Ireland. The "First Report from his Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the condition of the poorer classes in Ireland, 1835," says, (speaking of the poor classes in Ireland,) "Many have died of gradual starvation." "Premature deaths from want are of every day occurrence." "We hope," (remarks the reviewer,) "shortly to have the evidence, not yet printed, on the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland; in which will be found, if we mistake not, the main cause of the misery of the Irish people, viz: the execution of exorbitant rents as the condition of cultivating the land, the sole means of livelihood in that country, by those on whom the law has conferred its unconditional ownership, and who collect their rents from a famishing tenantry by help of an English army and an armed police," such it is, swept off to other lands to be sold for the exclusive benefit of a handful of men."

Many of the manufacturing towns in England are in almost the same situation, as that which has been described. Now we contend that these are the natural fruits of, and what may be expected from, acts of incorporation, whereby capital is concentrated. The labor and industry of the mass will be drawn from one portion of the country, to build up that of another—and thereby *create a class of dependants*, whose physical, moral, and intellectual condition, will be of the most fearful character. We think, if we may so speak, sympathies with wealth, and when by its affinity it becomes concentrated in masses, what power so dangerous!—what power so likely to destroy all equality in the social and political condition of a people?

While government and charitable institutions are compassing sea and land, for the purpose of devising means to diminish the vast amount of crime, misery, and distress, which exists, do they not overlook the *real causes*? J.

BOSTON MORNING POST.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1837.

Witness Bill.—If men will take the trouble to scrutinize the motives of their legislators who favor the continuance of a religious test for witnesses, they will find that their defence of this abuse in our laws springs from feelings of intolerance towards open infidels. They have, even the most stupid of their numbers, sufficient common sense to perceive that the law offers encouragement to hypocrisy—but hypocrisy, in their opinion, is preferable to open infidelity, since religion gains the advantage of the hypocrite's professions, though the hypocrite derives no comfort from his faith. They wish to induce all infidels to become hypocrites by persecution. They know as well as the Jesuits knew, that persecution does not alter a man's belief—but they know that it serves to alter his professions—and like the Jesuits, they care nothing about a man's faith so long as his professions are orthodox. This is almost the only remaining ground upon which they can establish any further legal persecution against those who have committed the sin of unbelief. They cling to it therefore with all the desperation with which a fighting vagabond will cling to his antagonist's ear, which he has got between his teeth, when he finds that he has lost all other power of harming him. The argument, that the test law encourages hypocrisy, will be of no avail with its supporters, except by affording them still stronger inducements for maintaining it. They are not so great blockheads but that they can understand what every little ragged urchin in the street could understand, who knows enough to run out of the way of horses and carriages. They know that it encourages hypocrisy—and this circumstance affords them one of their principal motives for maintaining it. The majority of them are hypocrites themselves—and would fall down and worship the golden calf to-morrow, if religion should so soon get out of fashion. Think you such individuals would vote for the abrogation of one of the few remaining laws which gives hypocrisy an advantage over sincerity and honesty? A law which affords to themselves an opportunity of deriving selfish benefit from the folly of bigots on the one hand, and from the sincerity of honest men on the other? Depend upon the truth of what we now assert, fellow citizens, that this barbarous law derives its principal support from *infidels in disguise*—hypocrites in the various professions, but more especially in the law, who understand a thousand advantages which it may under various circumstances afford them over their more honest as well as their more glib fellow-citizens. We do not believe that there is genuine bigotry enough in this Commonwealth even to keep such a law in countenance. The folly of it, is evident to the most stupid, as the means of accomplishing any good purpose; but the wisdom of it, considered as the means of aiding the designs of political knavery, is equally evident to thousands of hypocrites in this Commonwealth.

The President Pro Tem. of the Massachusetts Senate is quite a critic. In the absence of Mr. Mann, he was chosen to preside over the Senate, but not content with discharging the arduous duties of his station, he has assumed the task of instructing the Senator from Bristol how to pronounce the law term *gist*, which Mr. W. who had not the fortune—good or ill—to be brought up in a lawyer's office, pronounced as it is spelt, and not *git*, as court usage requires. *En passant*, the vast Senator from Hampshire, occasionally commits such offences against Walker, and other Dictionary worthies, as would make their bones rattle in their coffins, could they but hear them. We shall notice his speech published in the Courier on Friday, to-morrow.

The Witness Bill.—Mr. Rantoul's able speech in favor of this bill will appear to-morrow. Mr. Burwell, of Nantucket, yesterday, concluded a liberal speech in opposition to the legal disqualification of witnesses, on account of faith, and gave notice that at the proper stage, he shall offer an amendment, giving to all persons, who object on grounds of opinion to take the oath in court, the right to affirm, under the pains and penalties of perjury.

Change of Profession.—Edward G. Prescott, Esq., formerly well known as Colonel of the 2d regiment in this city, a popular and eloquent advocate at the bar, and editor of the Galaxy—has terminated a regular course of studies in divinity, and is now in regular standing as a clergyman in the Episcopal Church. He has preached repeatedly in New Jersey, and his pulpit efforts have been highly successful. He has received two calls.

Norwich and Worcester Railroad.—The Bill to aid in the construction of this road, has passed the Senate by a very large majority. The form in which, by the provision of the Bill, this aid is to be granted, seems to be less exceptionable than any other, and so far as we can judge, meets with general approbation. Unless Massachusetts has determined to withhold all encouragement to great works of public improvement, we can see no reason why this bill should not be passed. It cannot be seriously questioned by any man acquainted with the facts, that the opening of this Railroad, will be of great importance to the people of this State. Let any one look at the map—and let him call to mind the immense business which is now done at the various manufacturing and mechanical establishments in Oxford, Webster, Dudley, and the towns adjoining, in this State—and in Thompson, Pomfret, Killingly, Plainfield, and the adjoining towns, in Connecticut, and he may have some idea of the importance of a road passing through the centre of these towns. The business of this whole section of country was formerly done in Boston, now it is almost entirely withdrawn to other places. If this Railroad was completed, can any one doubt that a great amount of this business would come to Massachusetts and would add to the enterprise, activity and wealth of the whole Commonwealth? There is no section of country around us which, in a business point of view, is more important than the eastern section of Connecticut. Shall Massachusetts, in a cautious and prudent manner, aid in securing to herself the advantages of this business, seems to be the only question in the case. The security provided for by the Bill is ample—we may in this way lend our aid without costing the State a dollar. We cannot believe that Massachusetts will consent to stand still, while all the other States equal to her in population, are making rapid advancement in works of public improvement. New York has recently loaned the credit of the State, to the amount of \$3,000,000, to aid in the construction of the Erie Railroad. New Jersey, by a unanimous vote of her legislature, at its last session, has loaned her credit to finish a Railroad in that State. Pennsylvania has loaned her credit to a large amount for the same purpose. Maryland has just passed a law to grant the credit of that State, for some millions, to finish the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. North Carolina at the last session of her legislature, agreed to lend her credit to aid in making two or three Railroads there. Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia, are now doing the same, and all the great Western States have taken the subject in hand, with still greater liberality. The New England States have energies and resources which must be developed, or they will lose all their importance. It belongs to Massachusetts to take the lead. On this subject our people are not divided—let us aid all great undertakings in a prudent and safe way, and especially let us do so, when there can be scarcely a possibility of loss.

The brig Carroll was lately wrecked on the outer shoals of Cape Lookout. The lives of the crew were saved by a dog. The account by a person on board, says—
"We endeavored to get a line ashore all the morning but could not succeed, though only 40 or 50 yards distant, so strong was the under-tow. We had been exposed 14 hours to overwhelming seas, hail and snow, and almost chilled to death. Then we tossed overboard our dog Pillow, with a line round his neck, who reached the shore but with the greatest difficulty.—We were then able to get a small cable fastened to the shore and vessel, by which means we succeeded in gaining the shore with part of our baggage. Had we remained on board six or eight hours longer, we should inevitably have perished with the cold."

Will Ostinelli request the members of the orchestra not to make so much noise in fumbling back to their seats at the end of every act. They bother the performers and interrupt the play. Stoop low and step lightly, if you please gentlemen.

A sketch of the plot of the *Wrecker's Daughter*, Knowles's new play, which is advertised to be performed at the National to-morrow evening, and as being in preparation for representation at the Tremont, will be found on the First Page.

When!—Sir Geoffrey Hudson of the *Atlas*, finds fault with the sterling comedies of the *Belle's Strategem* and *The Wonder*, and says that they should be banished from the stage!! Has any body seen Tom to-day?

A Judgeship going a-begging.—The office of Supreme Judge of the state of Indiana, has been offered to all the prominent lawyers of the state and refused. The salary, it is said, is not sufficient to support a family.

Persons riding in the direction of Grove Hall will be delighted with the *bon-mots* of the facetious *Flagg*. His *FLIP* is also magnificent. Flagg deserves patronage, but, as Kilner said, he should own an omnibus.

Señor Pombo, the New Grenadian minister, appears the most important personage on the public stage at this hour. John Bull is determined to cultivate his acquaintance.

The ordination of Mr. Barlow, as colleague pastor with the Rev. Dr. Lowell, will take place to-morrow forenoon. Doors open at 10 o'clock—services commence at 11.

Messrs. Hilliard, Gray & Co. have published a volume of 150 pages entitled "The History of Banks: to which is added, a demonstration of the advantages and necessity of free competition in the business of Banking."

Dr. Graham delivered a lecture on the human soul last evening; a subject that one man knows as much about as another.

We have received a communication exposing the gross mis-statements in "Sea Life," relative to the "Hospital Money," and shall publish it to-morrow.

Joice Heth's Grandmother.—Another old negress has been discovered in Virginia, and is to be taken about for exhibition, as the grandmother of Joice Heth.

The citizens of Augusta, Ga. have invited Gen. Clinch to partake of a public dinner, and he has accepted the invitation.

A young man riding on horseback in Philadelphia, on Wednesday last, was thrown upon the pavement, by a sudden start of the animal, and instantly killed.

The performances last night at the Tremont were admirable—the house appeared to be entirely full. Miss Tree will appear to night as *Juliet*.

The Western papers are disputing the point whether Poindexter is dead or alive.

Mars complains that his recent occupation was not properly noticed.

"Esau" will be published soon.

Mr. S. Fulton.—One of the Senators in Congress from the State of Arkansas, is a native of Maryland. He served as aid to Gen. Arnold during the bombardment of Fort M'Henry. He afterwards acted as Private Secretary to Gen. Jackson, during the Seminole campaign. Subsequently he was appointed Secretary of the Territory of Arkansas, and at a later period was appointed Governor of the Territory, by President Jackson. He was elected to his present office by nearly a unanimous vote of the State Legislature. "Honor to whom honor is due."—*Tenn. Sent.*

POLICE COURT.

Mrs Margaret O'Connell is one of the persecuted of the earth; and, according to the testimony of Watchman Stratton, was very wet—both inside and out—in a by-place in Broad street, on Saturday night. He kindly took her to the watch-house, and thence to jail, after which he, with equal kindness, charged her with being a common drunkard. A warrant was issued, and, in a trice, in was marched the plump little pattern of womanhood—rather ragged in attire, but rich in a fearless and independent spirit, which she first displayed, by pointing at Stratton, and exclaiming—"Tell me, Mr. Judge, if it's for the likes of that man, to be taking me up, in the night-time, when I had no friend to see me have my rights."

Stratton.—You were wet with rain, or by falling down, and did not appear to know what you were about, and a string of men after you.

Marg.—Och, dear now; an' ye can say that, it's of mighty small use for a poor woman like me to open her lips, in the way of justification. I'm no night walker, and was not in the street, till you took me out of Mr. Sullivan's yard. It's hard usage I have received this last two months.

Court.—You need not say any more now.

Marg.—Am I not to be allowed to speak in my own defence?

His Honor was in a most enviable state of good nature, and replied in the following extraordinary *carte blanche*—the most unqualified, no doubt, ever accorded to a woman:—

Court.—I'll hear all you have to say by and by, and as long as you have a mind to talk.

With this kind and unlimited assurance of explanation, Margaret yielded to the direction of the Court, with the simple remark—"I may not say all that is right and sensible, as people think I am a little out of my head at times."

Mr. Stratton now had the floor, and with provoking precision portrayed Margaret's aberrations from the perpendicular. He had seen her in every stage of inflation, but never sober; and on Saturday night was called to take her out of Mr. Sullivan's yard, in what he denominated "Irish Town."

Marg.—Dear Judge, I can hardly hold my breath, to hear that awful man run out so. May I speak now?

Court.—Yes, you may say any thing you please.

Marg.—Well then, about Mr. Sullivan's house, you see the matter is this way exactly, upon my honor, as a woman:—Since my little family have died away, I have gained my living by hard washing, scrubbing, and cleaning. I am no night walker, and never got by a single cent by any sort of dishonest way. Mrs. Sullivan took pity on me, and offered me a dollar and a quarter a week to work for her, but on Saturday night, when I asked her for some money, she said she had none, but as I wanted it very much, I urged her for it, till she grew angry.

Mr. Sullivan—a pretty hot and passionate sort of a man—came in, and pushed me out of the yard; and when I raised my voice to publish to the neighbors his base cruelty, Mrs. Sullivan cried "Watch! Watch! take this drunken woman away, for she has given me some impudence!" Yes, that's the way they did it to wrong me out of my money and clothes.

Court.—But this defence of yours does n't disprove your intemperate habits.

Marg.—Why, it would make any one intemperate to be put out of doors, and cheated.

Court.—You must go to the House of Correction for two months.

Marg.—Two months! For what?

Reid.—Getting drunk, and so come along.

A fine looking Jack-tar, boasting of the respectable name of *Hubbard Low*, confessed the drunk, but with qualification justifying, that it was his last day ashore, and he went on a frolic, as was natural, for a genuine son of Neptune. From the testimony of the Charles, it appeared that he might have got drunk as a whole crew, if he had not violated the person of a watchman, with a back-handed wallop on the mazzard;—that was an offence of such an unpardonable character, as to require court censure.

Court.—How drunk was the prisoner?

Low.—Just exactly drunk enough to know that the watchmen who took me, stole my handkerchief and penknife, and have not yet returned either to me.

The Charles treated this to my very indirect insinuation with dignified contempt, and contented themselves with saying "he was crazy."

Low.—It was enough to make any man crazy—the way I was served when taken. I offered to walk quietly and soberly—that is, as soberly as I could—and was it my fault if I was mad when they cut me all to pieces with their sticks and hooks? They let me have it thick and hard across my head, arms, and back, till I completely lost all patience, and thought I should lose my life, if I did not take care of myself. They have not only refused to deliver up my knife and handkerchief, but by putting me in jail they have made me lose my vessel, which has sailed.

The watch still treated the charge of theft with silent contempt, and he was duly fined \$3.00, and costs, for being unlawfully jollified, and committed for want of cash.

The venerable *Ruth Pashove*, who has been the semi-annual victim of the unrelenting malice of the officers for the past thirty years, was brought up by Constable Glover, upon a charge of stealing a Turkey from Goddard's provision-store, in Cambridge street, on Saturday. She denied the soft impeachment, and solemnly averred that she only took the turkey for the purpose of carrying it home to examine it at her leisure, and, if she didn't then like to return it, or pay for it if it suited her notions of an eatable turkey. The witness, however, said, that she had been doling in and out of the store all the afternoon, without any known object, till about dusk, when she helped herself to the tempting bird, and made off. He was at the moment weighing a joint of meat for another customer, and did not follow her for a minute. When he went in pursuit, he overtook her in Hancock street, but at first could find no turkey. In her basket it was not—nor inside her gown; but most curiously stowed away in a fold of her shawl under her arm, was discovered.

The Court was uncharitable enough—strange as it may seem—to believe the witness, and not the unhappy Ruth, who was sent to that place where the *turkeys*, having been fed with brandy, rum, or gin, are utterly unfit to be eaten, except by worms, when in the course of nature's dissolution, they shall become—

—Brothers to the insensible rock,
And the sluggish clod, which the rude swain
Turns with his share, and treads upon.

David Welsh was brought up by Constable Hunt, for stealing a watch and clothing from the house of Mr. Bartholomew Berry, in Short street. Through the medium of a colored second-hand clothes dealer discovered. Committed for want of bonds of \$150 for appearance at Municipal Court.

The case of *William S. Knight*, for adultery, to the great discomfort of the lovers of domestic disagreements, was carried up to the Municipal Court, by consent of counsel, without an exposure of the interesting particulars.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Monday, Feb. 27.—In the Senate, the Report of the Committee on the Kilby and Chelsea Banks, abolishing them from censure, were taken up and accepted without debate.

When the similar report on the Lafayette Bank was taken, the Senate went into committee of the whole.—Messrs. Whitmarsh, of Bristol, and Brown, of Middlesex, opposed its reception, and Messrs. Lawrence, of Hampshire, and Fairbanks, and Sprague, of Boston, supported the Report, which was finally accepted.

In the House, Mr. Stowell, from Peru, submitted an order, that after the 1st of March there shall be two sessions per day, commencing at 10 in the morning, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Whipple, of Cambridge, moved an amendment to this order, assigning the first Monday, instead of the 1st day of March, for the afternoon sessions.

The House accepted the order as amended.

The House then took up the bill relating to witnesses, the question being on Mr. Blake's amendment.

Mr. Burwell, who had the floor when the House adjourned on Saturday, resumed his arguments against the amendment.

The House adjourned without taking any question.

By the kindness of our neighbors of the *Commer'ial Gazette*, we were enabled to obtain the Foreign News several hours earlier last evening than we otherwise should.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship *Chatham*, Capt. Gorham, arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 21st January. Messrs. Toplied have favored us with Liverpool papers to the day of sailing.

We do not find a word in the papers respecting the *Have* packet ship *Erie*. Captain Gorham states that he heard of her loss, and heard no contradiction of it, and therefore presumes that it is true. But he knows nothing of the particulars.

A mercantile friend has politely favored us with the loan of a file of the *London Times* from Jan. 1 to the 20th, both days inclusive, but we find in them not a word relating to the loss of the packet *Erie*.

A letter dated Liverpool, 20th Jan. says:—"Our Cotton market is very heavy. The sales this week are only 14,000 bales, at a decline of 1-8 to 1-4d per lb. Imports during the same time 16,500 bales.—Money market looking rather better."

Consols fell 1-4 per cent. in London on the 19th, owing to an unexpected movement of the Bank of England, to sell a portion of the "Government annuity" held by the bank.

Edaile's Bank, a private establishment, had failed. The Bank of England came to its assistance, and its affairs would probably wind up well.

Four stowage passengers died on board the packet ship *Oxford*, on her passage from New York.

There was a heavy gale at Malaga, on the 2d of January, and several vessels sustained injury.

The influenza was prevailing to a very dangerous extent in London. Almost every family was afflicted, especially aged persons. Business was almost entirely suspended in London: 120 clerks were absent from the Bank of England on the same day, and it is stated that 150 deaths had occurred among the old tars in the naval hospital at Greenwich.

France.—The French King's speech to the Chambers, had arrived at Madrid, and greatly disconcerted the Ministers. By advices from that capital to the 7th Jan. it appeared the Ministers were constantly attacked by their opponents, on the shameful neglect with which the army in the South had been treated—being in want of every necessary, both food and clothing.

Spain.—The Liverpool Mercury on the 20th says—"The relief of Bilbao, by Espartero, aided by the British marines, has given a blow to the Carlist cause, from which it can never recover, if the victory be only followed up by the Queen's Generals, as it ought to be. We are glad to see there is some prospect of this being done."

Advices from Stockholm to the 30th of December represent the King of Sweden as laboring under severe indisposition; and those from Copenhagen of January 3d, give a similar report in relation to the King of Denmark.

Trade with Russia.—The Commercial Journal of St. Petersburg of the 31st Dec. contains an imperial ukase dated the 18th, which the Liverpool Mercury says is of particular importance to foreign countries, because by its provisions the importation of several foreign articles hitherto prohibited is permitted, and the import duties, on other articles of foreign manufactures is reduced."

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Friday Evening, Jan. 20.—The business transacted in our Cotton Market during the week has been upon a more limited scale than for some time previously, and prices have felt the influence of the diminished demand. American descriptions generally are 1 to 1 per lb. lower, and in Brazil there has been a slight decline. Egyptians, also, are difficult of sale, except at a reduction, and in Sarat's purchases have been made at 1 per lb. under our last quotations. The sales of the week including 100 Surat and 150 Egyptian taken on speculation, and 100 Surat for export, amount to 13,800 bags. Export 17,163 bags.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

Friday, Jan. 20.—Our market this morning was but thinly attended by dealers and but few transactions took place. With the exception of Oats of prime quality, which article still continues extremely scarce, and truly supports previous rates, almost every article might be had on easier terms than the quotations of Tuesday, but there appeared no disposition on the part of purchasers to increase their stocks at the present prices. Flour per 280 lbs English fine 55s 6d—Irish 44s 6d.

☞ We received no letter from Washington last night.

FOURTH OF MARCH.—Tickets to the dinner at Grove Hall, on the 4th of March next may be had of the following named gentlemen:—

WM. D. SWAN,
DARUS BREWER,
EBENE. RAYON,
ROBERT VORSE,
ALBERT MCKENDRY.

The friends of the National Administration in the neighboring towns are respectfully invited to unite with us in this celebration. Dorchester, Feb. 27, 1837.

A CARD.—MR BRISTOW, the Writing Master, who is at present in New York, receiving the most distinguished patronage, most respectfully gives notice to the citizens and ladies of Boston, and throughout the State of Massachusetts, his intention of returning to Boston, in the month of May next, to resume his instructions in writing, whereby a correct and hand-made writing is acquired in a consecutive of Twelve Easy Lessons. Mr. Bristow may therefore be expected the first or second week in the month of May following.

NOTICE.—The subscribers to the Inaugural Dinner at the Mount Washington House, on the 4th of March, are requested to meet at the Democratic Reading Room, over the Franklin Bank, South Boston, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 1, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of completing their arrangements of the day.

FOURTH OF MARCH.—Tickets to the supper for the celebration of the 4th of March, in Charleston, may be obtained at the Eagle Hotel, the Peninsula House, Mansion House, Stevens' Drug Store, of the following gentlemen:—

J. Stone, C. Solis, J. F. Boyd, Maj. Edwards of Cambridge, and of each of the committee of arrangements.

An invitation is cordially extended to the Democrats of the adjoining towns to unite in the celebration in this town.—Tickets two dollars.

Per order,
J. A. STEVENS, Sec'y.

DEMOCRATIC DINNER FOURTH MARCH.—A large meeting of the friends of the National Administration was held Wednesday evening, Feb. 22, at which it was voted to celebrate the ensuing 4th of March by a public dinner.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of arrangements, of whom tickets may be obtained, viz:—

H. E. R. HOMER, 52 Washington st.
GEO. W. GRAM Front st.
THOS. HOWARD, 2 S. Cedar st.
THOS. H. HOLLAND, 121 Front st.
THATCHER BEAL, 5 S. Bennet st.

Tickets may also be had of the Chairman, No. 21 Carver st., or of the Secretary, head of Hanover st. at Marsh, Capen st., or at the City and vicinity be invited to join with us in the celebration.

JAMES DENNISON, Chairman.

DEMOCRATIC CELEBRATION.—The friends of the National Administration in Wards 11 and 12, will celebrate the inauguration of the Democratic Administration, John Van Buren, as President of the United States, by a dinner at the Mount Washington House, on the 4th of March next.

The friends of the National Administration whether residing in Wards 11 and 12, or in other parts of the city, or in the adjoining towns, are particularly and respectfully invited to join in this celebration.

Tickets may be had of either of the following named persons:—

JOSEPH L. C. AMEE,
JOHN STEVENS,
PETER DUNBAR,
JOSEPH DUNHAM, Jr.,
GEO. W. WILKINS,
THOS. DAVIS,
D. BATES,
HENRY RICHMOND, No. 21 Carver st.,
B. D. BAXTER,
J. P. CALDWELL,
N. K. SEATON.

Feb. 23.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR SIMULTANEOUS TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.—At the Odeon, TUESDAY, the 28th inst. Juvenile Meeting at 4 o'clock. The children of the public schools over 10 years of age, will proceed with their instructors to the Odeon, where there will be appropriate music, and remarks made by several persons.

The School Committee have consented to dismiss the Grammar and Writing Schools, on that afternoon.

In the evening, at 7 o'clock, there will be an address by the Rev. Wm. E. Channing. Also appropriate music, with two original hymns.

HORACE MANN, State Society.
WM. W. STONE, do.
STEPH. FAIRBANKS, Suffolk Co.
JOHN KETTEL, do.
JOHN TAPPAN, do.
HENRY EDWARDS, Y. Men's.
RUGLES SLACK, Labor, Men's.
WM. F. MCKAY, Irish Society.

Feb. 23.

Loss of Ship Mercury.—The ship reported ashore on Pollock Rip, in our paper of yesterday, proves to be the Mercury, Simpson, of Boston. She was from Valparaiso, bound to this city, with a very valuable cargo. Capt. Simpson states that his vessel struck on Pollock Rip at half past 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon last, during a thick snow storm, and a heavy gale from E. S. E., while the crew were in the act of reefing the fore top-sails. In the early part of the day he had soundings in 35 fathoms water; and he judged himself in the middle of South Channel at the time she struck. Her cargo as we learn from the Messrs Toplied's books, consisted of 15 casks sperm oil, 4,592 bars copper, 400 qts Nicaragua wood, 1,296 dry hides, 966 bales wool, 3,507 hair seal skins, 1 lb. gum, 2 boxes plate pin, and she also had 307 double-blooms on board. There was insurance to the amount of two hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars on the vessel and cargo at several offices in this city, which it is said will not cover the loss. At the last accounts, 71 pigs copper, 200 seal skins, and 2 boxes plate pin had been saved. The deck was broken in, and she had bilged. The water was two feet deep between decks.

MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION. The next Lecture before this Society will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 1st, by William Brigham, Esq. Subject—Expedition to Lonsburgh in 1745.

MARRIED.

In New York city by the Rev. Dr. Milnor, Mr. Samuel Sutton Eaton, of Buckingham Lower Canada, to Miss Susan Milton of Newburyport, Mass.

At Newton, Lower Falls, Sunday evening, Mr. Cassander S. Flagg to Miss Hannah Jones.

DIED.

In this city, on Saturday, Mrs. Caroline Heesig, wife of C. F. Adams, 34.

On Friday, Sarah Ann, daughter of Gilman and Catherine Fletcher, 8 mos.

On Thursday morning, Miss Elmira Farwell, of Windsor, Vt., 19.

At Roxbury, on Friday evening, suddenly, of scarlet fever, Mrs. Maria F. Stratton, 32.

IMPORTATIONS.

HAVANA. Brig Baltic—403 hhds 5 tcs 5 bbls molasses, 5 bags coffee, 20 boxes 1st hf 5 cases (20,000) cigars.

Brig Orion—213 hhds 2 bbls molasses, 2 tierces honey, 1 bag coffee, 35 bbls yams.

AUX CAYES. Brig Maracabo—692 bags coffee, 7 hhds molasses, 24 legs mahogany, 63 550 lbs logwood, 6 iron axes.

JACMEL. Sch Pilgrim—213 bags coffee, 76 750 lbs logwood, 50,330 lbs Brazil wood, 304 hhds.

ST JOHN, NB. Sch Thistle—53 chd coal, 1 chd old iron.

NEW ORLEANS. Bark Poncher—571 bales cotton, 169 casks 188 lbs wine, 375 do. pork, 24 do. 250 kegs lard.

